

20 July 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

SUBJECT: Comparison of Senate and House Executive  
Pay Bills

This memorandum is for information only.

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1. HOUSE. The House passed an executive pay bill (H.R. 7619) during the first session of the 84th Congress. It fixed the basic compensation of the DCI at \$22,000, in the same category with the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The compensation of the DDCI was fixed at \$20,000, along with the Deputy Under Secretaries of State, the Under Secretaries of the Services and the Deputy Directors of a number of other agencies. In this bill, the compensation of the Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments was fixed at \$19,000, or one slot below the DDCI. The House bill also provided for a range of salaries at the GS-17 level up to a maximum of \$14,835, which is \$215 above the present maximum for that grade. The compensation for GS-18 was raised from \$14,800 to \$16,000. The House bill would take effect at the beginning of the first pay period following the date of enactment.

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2. SENATE. Senate Report 2642 on H.R. 7619 was reported on 18 July 1956 and will probably pass on 20 July. It fixes the compensation of the DCI at \$21,000, together with the Director of the FBI, the Under Secretaries of all Executive Departments except State and the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and a number of other Directors of Executive agencies. There are a total of 20 positions in this category. The only executive positions at the \$22,000 level are the Secretaries of the three Service Departments. The compensation of the DDCI is fixed at \$20,500, together with 32 other positions, including the chairmen of major governmental boards and commissions, the Deputy Directors of other Executive agencies, and the three Deputy Under Secretaries of State. The Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments are at the \$20,000 level, as are the Assistant Secretaries and Under Secretaries of the

Service Departments. The Senate bill is identical with the House on GS-17 and GS-18 positions. The earlier Senate bill had provided for a scale on GS-18 ranging from \$16,000 to \$17,500. The executive pay provisions of the Senate bill take effect at the beginning of the first pay period after 30 June 1956.

3. The Senate bill, in addition to executive pay, provides a series of miscellaneous authorizations and includes an entirely new Retirement bill. This bill comes much nearer to the retirement provisions which the Administration has been willing to support. It is similar to a bill which has been reported in the House, but not yet voted upon. We do not yet know whether the Administration is willing to accept these new retirement bills, but I am told that a Presidential veto is unlikely.

STATINTL



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